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sensible. The appropriateness of his constructive policy will be much more generally questioned. Even his ideal of a strong increase of population as the great result to be attained is not undebatable; for it seems, without sufficient reasons given, to subordinate the welfare of the individual man (and still more the welfare of the individual woman) to the supposed welfare of the state. No doubt a fairly good argument could be constructed in favor of smaller populations, especially if all nations and classes alike declined in numbers and thus eliminated the consideration of a disturbed balance of numerical power. But Dr. Grotjahn, as a continental writer, can not lose sight of the military factor. Expressly, again and again, his theme recurs to the menace of the swarming Slavic frontier. His policy of population reform is in fact a policy of German nationalism. In other respects, too, he is somewhat provincially German; for nearly all his evidence on affairs in the world outside appears to come at second-hand through other German writers, and he more than once blunders seriously in statements concerning conditions in the United States. As a general and non-political study his book is marred by its restricted outlook and its preconceptions. But its defects are not vital. By whatever standard it is judged, it is a book of very real interest and significance.

JAMES A. FIELD.

University of Chicago.

The American Japanese Problem. By SIDNEY L. GULICK. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1914. Pp. xii, 349. Illustrated. \$1.75.)

The Old World in the New. The Significance of Past and Present Immigration to the American People. By EDWARD ALSWORTH ROSS. (New York: The Century Company. 1914. Pp. viii, 327. Maps and illustrations. \$2.40.)

Each of these books is written with a purpose, each from a broad knowledge of the facts and a wide intellectual horizon, and each is addressed to the thoughtful popular reader. The one is a well-considered appeal for a more liberal policy and a more rational attitude toward an alien race, in the interests of humanity and international peace; the other is a pointed and vigorous exposition of the dangers to American civilization from the continuation of a slovenly and sentimental immigration policy.

Dr. Gulick, professor in Doshisha University and lecturer in the

Imperial University of Kyoto, has been for twenty-five years a leading American missionary in Japan. For a year or more he has been in this country investigating the Japanese situation and lecturing under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. By experience and fitness few men could have been found so well able to interpret the two peoples to each other. The present book, based upon his long and intimate knowledge of Japanese history, character, and institutions, and upon some months of study of the situation on the ground in California, is intended as an illuminant for American readers. It is to be followed by another, with similar purpose, in Japanese. It should be said in passing that Dr. Gulick's conclusions and recommendations are entirely his own and that he comes in no official capacity.

Exposition of the part played by illusion, popular clamor, jingoism stimulated by selfish interests, and brutal race prejudice could scarcely be more convincing than that the author gives us of the situation in California. In a sense, he holds a brief for the Japanese, and for Asiatics in general, in that he presents the Japanese case in probably its best light. It is well that some one has done so. He argues, if not convincingly, at least with weight, for the assimilability of the Japanese, shows that opposition to them is partly due to very desirable traits they possess, partly to entire lack of understanding on the part of Americans, and points out that assimilation would be quickened were the Japanese given the rights of citizenship. In fact, he leaves the reader with the impression that they are in many ways far more desirable additions than the sodden mass coming from South Europe. His criticism of the objections to Japanese and their traits is especially telling.

Most significant, however, are his belief in a real Yellow Peril, which only fair treatment (that is, cessation of discrimination on race lines) can avoid, and his outline of a new American oriental policy, which shall put Asiatics on a level with Europeans in our immigration laws. He sees and sympathizes with the California point of view, in the main, and concedes that an influx of Asiatics would be fatal to the American standard of living, economic, social, and moral. His way out of the difficulty is entire abolition of the exclusion acts, and the adoption of a comprehensive immigration policy, based upon the admittance each year of any race up to five per cent of those of that race who are already naturalized American citizens, including their American-born children. Along

with this goes admission to citizenship without race limitation. He calculates that this would at present admit nearly 100,000 Russians (Russian Jews), 85,000 Austrians, but only 55,000 Italians; while 738 Chinese and 220 Japanese would enter. Could such an act be passed, together with a literacy test, and more stringent physical tests, it would shut off the most undesirable races, while leaving the door open to the older immigration. More than that, in Dr. Gulick's mind, it would satisfy the Japanese and Chinese governments, bring back good feeling between the United States and these nations, and put us in position once more to lead the way in helping these peoples to the better elements of western civilization. To the reader who will allow himself to look ahead, who sees Asia armed and aroused against white aggression, who sees no good in devastating international conflict, and who at the same time wishes to dyke American civilization against the polluting flood of what Professor Ross refers to as mediaevalism, Dr. Gulick's major proposals have a peculiar appeal. Is it too much to hope that public opinion educated enough, and statesmanship broad enough, to give his proposals a positive consideration will develop before it is too late?

Substantially the same question must be in the mind of the reader of Professor Ross's book. Unfortunately Ross's capacity for seeing the truth and his facile expression of the meaning of facts have made him a bit careless in details and opened a chance for captious criticism on the part of immigration sentimentalists. When, for instance, he notes the unconcern with which pregnant foreign women appear on the streets as one out of many counts against the new immigration, Miss Claghorn may very pertinently ask, "Why shouldn't they?"—but she nevertheless fails completely to see the significance of Ross's masterly marshalling and interpreting of the facts. While this is perhaps the most readable of the books that have utilized the *Report of the Immigration Commission*, it is not, in point of style, up to the author's previous writings. Some will be glad of this fact, for the constant straining to find a picturesque specific noun for a general concept grows wearisome.

It is the point of view, rather than the facts presented, that makes the book significant. "Throughout our comfortable classes one finds high-sounding humanitarianism and facile lip-sympathy for immigrants coexisting with heartless indifference to what depressive immigration is doing and will do to American wage-

earners and their children" (p. 227). The net influence of the Immigration Commission's report was, perhaps, to remove attention from the social and moral effects of immigration in the face of the more pronounced and tangible economic influences. Professor Ross does not under-emphasize the economic elements of the problem, but he performs a service the economists were not likely to perform, in turning the searchlight of a broader social analysis and of a critical imagination upon the parts of the problem that have not received due consideration. His pointing out of the effect of South European standards on the advance of American womanhood, of the political significance for labor of a great mass of non-naturalized foreign laborers, of the overgrowth of cities, of the social evil, of parochial schooling—to take at random a few points—should beget some serious thinking. So, too, should his hints with regard to the power and animus of the anti-restriction immigration societies, and his objections to governmental aid in the distribution of immigrants. His analysis of race psychology may at times be open to criticism and some of his long-range inferences may not prove correct, but no well-grounded economist, and few other people, not obsessed by commercialism, or blind sentimentality, or with a racial ax to grind, will fail to see the cogency of his main line of thought. We have too much sympathetic judgment of the immigrant masses on the ground that here and there a settlement worker knows an exceptionally bright young Jewish boy or two. It is refreshing to read a book that has a better perspective and that judges by averages, not by exceptions.

A. B. WOLFE.

University of Texas.

NEW BOOKS

- BALLOD, C. *Die Bevölkerungsbewegung der letzten Jahrzehnte in Preussen und in einigen anderen wichtigen Staaten Europas.* (Berlin: Verlag des königl. statist. Landesamts. 1914. Pp. 50. 1.60 M.)
- BENSASSON, M. J. *Quelques considérations sur la dépopulation de la France.* (Paris: 8 Rue de Chantilly. 1915. Pp. 31.)
- CONN, H. W. *Social heredity and social evolution; the other side of eugenics.* (New York: Abingdon Press. 1914. Pp. vi, 348. \$1.50.)
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